

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD CO.
CASH ASSETS, JULY 1, 1861,
\$1,929,783.20.
LOSSES PAID, UPWARD OF
\$14,000,000.
The great public service, promptness and reliability
of this well-tried and sterling company, recom-
mend it to preference with those insuring.
N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PHILADELPHIA.
AL AND SERVICES. \$15,725.75
N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, \$300,000
The above Companies having appointed the under-
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and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
All business promptly adjusted. N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
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BUSINESS CARDS.
ALFRED HUGHES, M.D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: Corner of Fourth and
Quincy streets, below the 1st Presbyterian Church.
OFFICE HOURS:
Morning, 7 to 9. Noon, 1 to 3. Evening, 7 to 9.
J. BOON HURLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, N. E. corner of Monroe & Fourth Sts.
(Opposite the Court House.) WHEELING, VA.
N. E. - Will practice in the several Courts of this
and the neighboring Counties.
Particular attention will be given to the col-
lection of claims.
nov20-1y

A. M. ADAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING STORE,
WHERE always may be found SUPERIOR CLO-
THING; also makes to order, at the shortest
notice.
All Garments belonging to Gentlemen
No. 36, WATER STREET, Wheeling, Va.
Agents for W. Bingham's Shirts and Stocks
of every description. N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.
Sewing Machine.
S. G. ROBINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, SASH, DOOR LIME,
CEMENT, PLASTER PAIS, &c.
No. 75 Main Street,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, SASH, DOOR LIME,
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M. REILLY,
Wholesale Dealer in
GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 55 & 57 MAIN STREET,
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J. A. METCALF,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
Nails, Window Glass, Cincinnati Soap,
Iron, Steel, Lead, Lard Oil,
Sash, Putty, Green Glass, Plaster Paris,
Springs, Printing Paper, Cement,
Aches, Wrapping Paper, Glass,
Ropes, Wooden Ware, Pittsburgh and
Wheeling manufactures.
No. 56 Paxton's Row, Main St.,
nov17 WHEELING, VA.
CARLISLE & FORBES,
Attorneys At Law,
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.
Practice in all the Courts of Ohio County, and
the adjoining Counties.
Office on Fourth Street, No. 509, Sept 25-1y

ALFRED CALDWELL, GEORGE E. BOLD.
CALDWELL & BOYD,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 60 Main Street.
The Citizen's Deposit Bank
BANK OPEN FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. UNTIL
P. M. Discount days, Thursdays 10 o'clock A.
M. Money received on transient deposit.
Interest paid on special deposits.
Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted
DIRECTORS:
Jacob Berger, J. Vance,
Jacob Hurdock, G. W. Frankheim,
Warren Cooper, J. C. Buford,
C. H. Wheat, Chester D. Knox,
J. R. Miller, Cashier. ALFRED CALDWELL, Pres't.
(Feb 4-59)
CLARK L. LEST, S. F. MILLER
C. B. ZANE & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
Manufactures of
Pure California Wines,
QUINCY STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET STS.
WHEELING, VA.
KEEP constantly on hand Brandy, Scotch and
Irish Whiskey, Jamaica Rum and Cordials,
Choice Old Rye and Bourbons, &c. &c. &c. &c.
C. H. DINGER,
DEALER IN
Hats and Caps,
No. 146 Main Street,
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The Highest Price in Cash, paid for all kinds
of Fur-Hides, such as Mink, Fox, Raccoon, &c.
E. Hayes & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT CARBAGES AND HARNESS
LOCATION IN THE AVENUE
Building, corner Market & Union streets,
opposite the Custom House, Wheeling, Va. Always
on hand Carriages of superior workmanship, warran-
teed and to good advantage. Also, harness to order of
the latest styles and most improved patterns, at the
lowest market rates. sep18-1y

E. W. PAXTON, JOHN DONLON, C. GLEBEY
PAXTON, DONLON & GLEBEY,
Wholesale Grocers,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
Nos. 52 and 64, Main St.,
nov1 WHEELING, VA.
J. C. HARBOUR,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS
Wall Paper, Curtain Materials,
[and Upholstery Ware of every description]
143 Main Street,
nov1 WHEELING, VA.
All Oil and Machinery Framed Looking Glasses
on hand and made to order.
T. H. LOGAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WHEELING, VA.
HAVE removed to their NEW WAREHOUSES, No
47 Main Street, and No. 8 Quincy Street.
Main Street entrance, next door to Baker
Higgins. Quincy Street entrance near the B.
R. R. Depot, and wharf.
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
MEDICINES, VARIETIES,
WINDY GLASS, PRESERVES, WHITELEAD
PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. &c.
Offered to the trade, in city and country, at low prices
and of the best quality. Cash and prompt
customers are invited to call. sep18-59
WOOL HATS,—100 doz. Men and Boys Wool
Hats just received, which we offer uncommonly
low, wholesale and retail.
oct19 **HARPER & BRO.**
SALT,—500 bbls. Pittsburgh and Ohio River,
for sale low by
PAXTON, DONLON & GLEBEY.

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Daily Intelligencer
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE, (OR ONE LINE) FOR
EACH MARK A SQUARE.
One Day, 1 line, \$0.75 Three Weeks, \$4.50
Two Days, 1 line, 1.00 One Month, 5.00
Three Days, 1 line, 1.25 Two Months, 9.00
Four Days, 1 line, 1.50 Three Months, 12.00
Five Days, 1 line, 1.75 Six Months, 18.00
Six Days, 1 line, 2.00 One Year, 20.00
SPECIAL NOTICES Double the above rates.
Yearly Advertising on reasonable terms, accord-
ing to the space occupied and the number of changes
made.
All advertisements from transient persons or trans-
acting business, not exceeding five lines, \$10 per year,
or \$6 for six months, but for a shorter period nothing
will be counted less than a square.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the
Advertiser's own immediate business; and all ad-
vertisements for the benefit of other persons, as
well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements
of auction sales and real estate, sent in by them must
be paid for at the usual rates.
Advertisements not accompanied with written
directions, will be inserted until forbid and charged
accordingly.
Notice for Political Meetings to be charged in all
cases at full rates.
Marriages, Notices of Funerals, and announcements
of sermons, 50 cents each. nov11-59
(Published by Request.)
Emancipation and Colonization—A
Carefully Prepared article upon the
Merits of the Whole Question.
[From the N. Y. World.]

While we have no sympathy with the
ultraists who would take advantage of
the times to smite slavery at a blow from
the face of the country, we have as little
sympathy with the men at the other ex-
treme who would not touch it at all. If
the consequence in the one case would be
a disastrous shock to our whole civil
and social system, the consequence in
the other would be an ever-increasing in-
cubus equally fatal in the end. The only
real difference would be that in the one
case the present generation, in the other
the next, or the one after, would be the
one to suffer.

Experience proves that our slave popu-
lation doubles once in thirty years.—
Therefore, if the old order of things were
to continue, there are those now living
who would see not less than thirty mil-
lions of slaves within this nation—a num-
ber equal to its entire white and black
population at the present time. No ra-
tional being can believe that our free in-
stitutions could carry such a weight.—
A convulsion of some sort would inevi-
tably ensue. It is folly to shut our eyes
and fold our arms before their ever-av-
proaching catastrophe. Little as those
who would smite slavery think of it, it is
absolute treason to the Republic. What
matters it whether a policy of slow
rapid, whether it does its work now or
fifty or a hundred years hence, if ruin is
to come from it. This Republic was
made for centuries; we hope for ages.
To purchase its ease for a generation or
two at the cost of its life afterwards is the
height of meanness. To style such a do-
mestic policy, *conservation*, as the fash-
ion is in some quarters, is a mockery. It
has no more right to the word than the
most destructive radicalism of the day.
The difference between the two is only in
methods; the result in both cases would
be the same.

If our republic is to be perpetuated,
this negro question has got to be met;
and every true patriot will give it his
most serious attention. We have reached
the critical period when the people must
begin to settle upon some definite pur-
pose. Military events speed on, and will
soon bring the rebellion to its end.—
Pacification in some shape will be a ne-
cessity; but, manage it as we may, the
shape that is given to it must establish
some specific policy. It must be either
the restoration of the condition before the
war, and the letting of slavery run on its
selfish course, without concern for the
ultimate consequences; or the inaugura-
tion of a new treatment of the institution
calculated to put an end to it. It is with
joy that we see the indications that Pres-
ident Lincoln recognizes the necessity of
this occasion, and that he is initiating a
definite policy on the subject, one
eminently wise and effectual. In the
policy of emancipation and colonization.

The two are inseparable. If there is
nothing more certain than another, it
is that the heavy slave states will never
consent to emancipation with the pros-
pect that the liberated blacks shall remain
a permanent part of their population.—
They are as set in that purpose as New
York would be against any measure
which should have the effect of adding
to three millions of negroes to its
people. Rather than take them, it is
likely we should submit to slavery for-
ever; and so will each slave state, sooner
than keep within its borders a similar
proportion of free negroes. For several
years ago, when the South Carolina, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi, the proportion
to what five or six millions of blacks would
be in this state. The American disposi-
tion in this respect is the same all over
the land. It unalterably fixes the fact
that the two races cannot live together in
large masses, unless one is subject to the
other. Whether this state of mind
comes from natural instinct or hereditary
habit, matters little. It is enough that
it exists, and is unalterable. You cannot
have emancipation, on any large scale,
unless you have deportation. The sooner
our statesmen, and we will say our
philanthropists too, recognize that fact,
and conform their action to its require-
ments, the sooner will the terrible dis-
culty that have surrounded the subject
begin to disappear. Colonization is an
indispensable condition for deliverance
from American slavery.

But there is the stereotyped objection to
colonization, that it is impracticable.—
Even intelligent men use it. Senator Hale,
the other day, declared from his seat that
the thought of getting rid of the blacks
in that way was one of "the most absurd
ideas that ever entered into the head of
man or woman." He assumed the physi-
cal impossibility of transporting the num-
ber necessary for the purpose; but, like all
others who talk on that side of the ques-
tion, he confined himself to vague declama-
tion and kept entirely clear of figures.—
Now how stands the actual fact?
Supposing a system were instituted un-
der which every slave boy on arriving at
the age of twenty-one, and every slave girl
at fifteen, at the age of eighteen, should
be colonized abroad. Both sexes, at those
ages, if properly trained beforehand, would

be perfectly able to take care of them-
selves and prosper in any part of the world
where tropical products grow. It would
be no greater hardship for them to be sepa-
rated from the place of their birth than it
has been for the hundreds of thousands of
young men and young women who have
emigrated to our shores from Europe, here
to commence a new career; or even for the
same classes in New England to seek new
homes thousands of miles away in our
western wilds. Well now, how many
slaves are there in the country at these
ages? We can get at it only approximately
by use the details of the census of 1860
have not yet been published. But on re-
ference to the slave table of 1850, we find
that between the ages of fifteen and twenty
there were then 176,169 males and 181,
113 females. One fifth of each of these
numbers would give approximately the num-
ber of the two sexes at any one interme-
diate year. Accordingly there were some
thirty-five thousand slave male, and
some thirty-five thousand slave females of
the age of eighteen at that time. The
number of males of the same age and course
was somewhat less. We may safely say
then that, in 1850, seventy-one thousand
the entire number of slaves of both sexes
who were at the period of life we have
specified. The entire slave population
having increased about a third since, those
at these ages have increased in similar ra-
tio, so that the entire number now of male
slaves of twenty-one and of female slaves
of eighteen must be about ninety-five thou-
sand.

Now what sane man can pretend that
the annual deportation of that number is
an impossibility, in the face of the fact
that, for years, as is shown by official ta-
bles, the annual emigration from Europe
to the United States was over three hun-
dred thousand? In 1854 the emigration
was 369,648; in 1855 it 372,725; and for
the five years ending December 31, 1857,
it was 439,443. The Great Eastern steam-
ship alone, which can carry 10,000 pas-
sengers at a trip, could, with no extra
effort whatever, convey away the entire
ninety-five thousand each year. What
would be the result? Plainly this: After
eighteen years, when the youngest slave
females now born would reach the specified
age, there would be a rapid diminution
of the number to be deported, by reason of
the reduction of the slave population.
The necessary emigration would diminish
at the rate of three or four thousand annu-
ally. A little reflection will show any one
that twenty-five or twenty-six years, from
the time such a system was adopted, would
put an end to all slave births whatever. The
children would be born in another land,
and free. Were such a plan to go into
effect in 1863, before 1890 the last slave in
this republic would have been born, and
slavery itself would have disappeared. A
hundred off who, being over the ages specified,
remained in the country.

This plan would effectually conjoin col-
onization with the extinction of slavery—
would entail no hardship upon the blacks
that whites, of similar ages, do not will-
ingly incur—would give opportunity for
the emigrants to be thoroughly prepared
for their new condition, and would keep
the requisite number of slave laborers in the
land until their place could be supplied
with free labor—would be gradual in its
operation, so as to give society here no
shock and at the same time give the colo-
nies a firm foundation—would open the
South to all the benefits of labor-saving
machines, of which it now knows almost
nothing, and all the enterprise and skill of
the intelligent industry of every day, in
trebling the amount of its product, and
the value of its lands—would rid the
country forever of a curse which has been
its unceasing torment and is pregnant with
terrible calamity in the future—would
plant the blessing of Christianity through-
out tropical regions where heathenism only
has been rampant hitherto and which the
white man never can regenerate.

But it is not necessary that a coloniza-
tion scheme should assume just the shape
we have given. Expediency might vary it.
Indeed it is possible that the black race
might be withdrawn by mere emigration,
without an colonial system at all. Hayti
has offered them homesteads and employ-
ment, and is capable of taking all the four
millions without a greater density of popu-
lation than all the territory now has, and
with a far less density than that of Barbadoes
and many other of the West India Islands.
Mexico, too, is ready to furnish homesteads
to as many as will come to her wide do-
main, and so too would Guatemala. We
need not touch this point. Our object has
been to establish that there is nothing chim-
erical in the general theory—by showing
that the vast deportation of less than a
hundred thousand slaves would infinitely
enrich American Slavery, and that such
deportation is practicable without serious
injury to any party concerned to the
incalculable benefit of all. We have tried
to direct the subject of the vague delu-
sions which have surrounded it, and do
something toward clearing the way for its
calm consideration. We believe religious-
ly that the solution of the problem, which
he suggested the wisest, and which yet
must have its solution, is that the repub-
lic is to last, lies somewhere in this di-
rection.

The Vote on Emancipation in West
(From the Webster Herald.)
The vote seems to have taken every
body by surprise, those friendly to grad-
ual emancipation as well as those opposed
to it. It has, in the eyes of the public
outside of Western Virginia, completely
overwhelmed the vote on the adoption of
the Constitution itself, though this latter
was the thing regularly voted upon. The
article printed in the Herald, immedi-
ately after the election, commenting on the
educational effect of the war as display-
ing the unlooked for majority for em-
ancipation, has attained a wide publicity
solely by the singularity of the facts and
the importance of the result foreshadowed.
The attention of the loyal United
States, and the cause for the disloyal,
has been turned by this vote, from Western
Virginia, and it is felt to be a blow at
slavery, and through it at rebellion, from
the right quarter, that cripples the re-
bellion more than the defeat of an army,
and at the same time indicates its sup-
pression with a certainty, as to the man-
ner, that is understood to be inevitable.
The vote, be it always borne in mind,
was taken under most adverse conditions.
In many counties, no vote was taken,
for the reason that parties held in authority
did not wish their action to be a subject
of controversy. It was not known that such a
thing was contemplated, in others the conduct-
ors of the election did not see fit to trouble
themselves with the matter, and no one

else conveniently could, at many precincts
where numbers of votes were cast for
emancipation they were not returned
through neglect, so that under the circum-
stances, the aggregate of 6,052 to 610—10
to 1, is fully as large as could be reason-
ably expected. The vote for the Constitu-
tion itself was 16,981 to 16,981 to 1, but
the proportion in the different
counties correspond sufficiently to indicate
that what would have been the result, had
there been a full and regular taken poll.
The vote will undoubtedly have a de-
cided influence in Congress, though we do
not think it will influence the majority in
that body to vote for the admission of the
new State with the Constitution as adopt-
ed. It will, however, lead to the adoption
of a free State clause, pure and simple, in
the Constitution, should the Convention
again assemble, and will be regarded by
the Legislature, which meets on the 6th, in
the light of instruction as to its course in
the matter. It will also satisfy Eastern
Virginia, that if the State maintains its in-
tegrity, slavery is doomed, and probably lead
them to reflect whether the prospect
of perpetuity after the war is over, will
justify a longer continuance of a hopeless
struggle.